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PATENT

1. (amended) An HIV-based cell transduction vector comprising a vector nucleic acid encoding:

- an HIV packaging site;
- a first viral inhibitor subsequence;
- a splice donor site subsequence;
- a splice acceptor site subsequence;
- an HIV Rev binding subsequence; and,
- a promoter subsequence;

wherein:

- the first viral inhibitor subsequence is located between the splice donor site subsequence and the splice acceptor site subsequence;

- the splice donor site subsequence and the splice acceptor site subsequence permit splicing of the first viral inhibitor subsequence from the vector nucleic acid in the nucleus of a cell; and,

- the promoter subsequence is operably linked to the first viral inhibitor subsequence.

2. (amended) The cell transduction vector of claim 1, wherein the vector nucleic acid further encodes an HIV Rev binding subsequence, wherein the vector nucleic acid is translocated to the cytoplasm in the presence of an HIV Rev protein, and wherein splicing of the first viral inhibitor sequence is inhibited by Rev.

14. (amended) The cell transduction vector of claim 1, wherein the vector comprises an HIV retroviral particle.

20. (amended) The cell transduction vector of claim 1, wherein the cell transduction vector is selected from the group of cell transduction vectors consisting of pBAR, pBAR-ONC, and pBAR-EDN and conservative modifications thereof that have equivalent function and at least 95% identity to the vector.